

GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

Published by James Harper.]

"Truth and Justice."

[At \$1 50 in Advance.]

Volume XV.--Number 47.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, OCTOBER 23, 1850.

Whole Number 775.

THE JOURNAL.

Is published every Thursday morning
BY JAMES HARPER.
In Telegraph Building, Public Square.

TERMS:
I copy one year, paid in advance, \$1 50
" " if paid within the year, 2 00
For Clubs.—Four copies, \$5 50
Six " 8 00
Ten " 13 00
The person getting up a club of TEN will be entitled to one copy gratis, so long as the club continues by his exertions. The cash, in these cases, must invariably accompany the names.

ADVERTISING:
One square 3 insertions, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25
One square 6 months, 4 00
" " 1 year, 6 00
To those who advertise larger a liberal reduction will be made.

From the Louisville Journal.
The Response of America to the Greeting of Jenny Lind.

BY C. S. PERCIVAL.

I give thee a welcome, thou Bird of the North!
To my green, sunny shores which have waited thee long,
Where true hearts are beating that bow to thy worth—
For the Land of the Free is the Country of Song.
Notes, sadly discordant, too long have I heard
From my brave-hearted sons, who should ever agree;
But discord is hushed at thy coming, sweet Bird;
My sons are at peace—they are listening to thee!
My spirit accords with the spirit of Song,
And minstrels gigantic await my command,
The chorus they make floats sublimely along.
Still sounding my praise in a symphony grand.
Niagara sings to my listening ear,
And the waves of two oceans make music for me—
Fit anthem for gods on Olympus to hear;
But I hear it not now—I am listening to thee!

GALLATIN, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1850.

A FEMALE ARMY.—The King of Dahomey on Western Africa, has a standing army of 8,000 blacks, half of whom are females. The King takes great pride in his female army, and they are selected with an eye to beauty of proportions, and look, of course, magnificent in their peculiar uniforms. Marriage alone is forbidden them. In all services requiring hardihood and intrepidity, these Amazons are said to be foremost and successful.

How a Jackass became Respected. Laku, King of Siam, being awakened from sleep and saved from assassination by the braying of an ass, commanded, in the order of his gratitude, that all mankind should be called asses. The story tells us that whenever an ambassador from China came to the Siamese court, the master of ceremonies proclaimed—"Most potent Laku, absolute Lord of the Universe, King of the white Elephant and keeper of the white Tooth-powder and keeper of the sacred tooth-powder, a great Jackass from China has come to speak with your Majesty."

A MEDICAL DUEL.—A quarrel between a general officer and a physician in Paris has provoked some little laughter. The learned professor of the medical art being challenged by the son of Mars, claimed the privilege of choosing his own weapons, and proposed that lots should be drawn which of the two should swallow a drachm of arsenic, pleading his perfect ignorance of the small sword and fire-arms, to which, of course, his adversary was duly accustomed. The objection raised by the seconds of the military man was that the doctor was acquainted with the antidotes and means of cure.—The reply was, that the challenger was necessarily acquainted with the probable nature of gun shot wounds, who had great experience and skill. Fortunately the friends interfered, and the affair has been settled without poison, pistols, or poniards.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Information of the arrest at Oquawka, Ill., of five counterfeiters, and of the seizure of a large quantity of bogus money, was received by our police yesterday.—St. Louis Intel., 10th.

"Ah, my good fellow," said one man to another, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, "you're one of the men we read of!"

"How so?" inquired the other.

"Where did you read of?"

"In the police report, to be sure!"

"The man we read of" draw his fist, but the other was at a safe distance.

Fugitive Slave Bill.

AN ACT to amend and supplement to the act entitled "an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12th, 1793:

Sec. 1. That persons who have been, or who may hereafter be, appointed commissioners in virtue of any act of Congress by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointments are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate of the United States may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offense against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty nine, entitled "an act to establish judicial courts of the United States," shall be and are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superior court of each organized territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes which is now possessed by the circuit courts of the United States; and all commissioners who shall be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of each organized territory of the United States, shall, from time to time, enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or territory from which such person may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, territory or district whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties, respectively, to appoint in writing under their hands any one or more suitable persons from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, with authority to such commissioners or the persons to be appointed by them to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the

prompt and efficient execution of this law whenever their services may be required as aforesaid for the purpose; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State, within which they are executed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such services or labor may be due, or his, or her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is said to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or territory from which such fugitive may have escaped, as aforesaid, and that said person, escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from each fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or territory from whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act, shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of said person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly obstruct, hinder or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons, lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process, as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor, as aforesaid, directly or indirectly to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other persons legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction in which committed within any one of

the organized territories of the United States; and shall, moreover, forfeit and pay by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost, to be recovered by action for debt, in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor, as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for said person or persons they may arrest, and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such additional services as may be necessary performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such claimant; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or commissioner in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by said claimant, his agents or attorneys whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioner or not.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possessions before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to restrain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney.—And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to which such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matter as proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be, and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and seal of the court being produced in any other State, territory or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner or other officer authorized by the law of the United States, to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and the service or labor of said person is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the persons escaping, he

or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State, territory or district from which he escaped. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in law.

Approved September 18, 1850.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Great London Fair of 1851.

This is the age of great improvements. The strife between nations now is, which shall get up shows on the most gigantic scale. Some years since, we remember an exhibition of arts and manufactures at Paris, which occupied a vast building and several acres of ground. This display probably suggested to Prince Albert the idea of a mammoth British exhibition of arts, which is intended to throw all previous spectacles, at Paris or elsewhere, quite into the shade. We perceive by the last arrival that preparations for the great exhibition in London, next year, of the arts and manufactures of all nations, are still progressing with great energy. The cost of the building to be erected for the show in Hyde Park is rated, at the lowest estimate, at about \$600,000. Not less than 250 plans were sent in from all quarters; and the one finally fixed upon is believed to possess in the greatest degree the two capital requisites of convenience and safety.

The building itself will be a more curious sight than anything it will contain. Its sides and roof are to be constructed mainly of plate glass and iron. It is to cover 18 acres of ground; to be 100 feet high, and to contain 8 miles of tables, 1,200,000 feet of plate glass, 24 miles of gutter, and 9,000,000 pounds of iron. The original intention was to surround the whole with a vast dome, larger than St. Paul's, but this has been abandoned on account of the expense, which would be \$70,000 additional. It is calculated that at least two millions of people, from all parts of the world, will visit the exhibition in the course of six months during which it will remain open, which at 25 cents, the proposed fee of admission, will yield \$500,000. This would not be a bad operation for Bar-num. All the British artisans and mechanics take a lively interest in the show, and are eager for an opportunity to display the products of their skill and labor with those of other nations. Prince Albert, the projector of the scheme, devotes himself to it with a degree of application and zeal, which has called forth the public approbation of Cobden and other statesmen. Sir Robert Peel was one of its most efficacious promoters. Many of the leading statesmen and nobles of England have also heartily entered into the plan; and there is every reason to believe with such supporters, that it will be carried out on a scale not unworthy of the vastness of the design.

Liberal inducements are held out to foreigners to participate in and compete for the munificent prizes of the exhibition. Every facility is afforded for the safe conveyance of their products, and one half of the whole area, or nine acres, set apart for their exclusive use. The prizes are \$120,000 and will be awarded without distinction of country. Every nation in Europe, not excepting Turkey, is making preparations to send to the exhibition of 1851 their rarest and most elaborate specimens of art and manufacture. Every quarter of the world is also to be represented there.

Among us large preparations are making for contributions to the great show of all nations, no less a space than 80,000 square feet have been set apart for the exclusive display of Yankee Notions, which is more than has been assigned to any other country except France. We should be glad to have our own countrymen bear away the palm in this honorable contest, but we fear the British in the useful, and the French for the ornamental departments, will give them a pretty hard pull. Be the result what it may, it is certain that these peaceful rivalries of the arts are the noblest which nations can engage in. They are in all respects preferable to the sanguinary and brutal rivalries of war.

TUNNELING THE ALPS.—A Turin letter to the editor of the London Times, says: "I am told that the great project of piercing the Mount Cenis for a monster tunnel, has been abandoned, and that a new line, connecting Baise with the subsisting railroad from Genoa to Turin is under consideration."

Incidents and Particulars of the Explosion of the Kate Fleming.

The pilots and others of the crew of the ill fated Kate Fleming arrived here Saturday. The pilots at the wheel were Miller Ferguson and Mr. O. Strander, the latter of whom, after the explosion, found himself in the middle of the river. Ferguson fell to the lower deck, together with Capt. Dunham and others. One poor fellow was lying beside him with his legs and neck broken. Ferguson received but a slight contusion in his face. He immediately proceeded to clear the wreck, and was the last man to leave the boat, after launching Capt. Dunham, whose leg was broken, into the river on a plank, and thus swam with him to the shore.

Capt. Quarrier, of the Jas. Hewitt, who was passenger on the boat, was blown into the river uninjured, except having a few slight wounds on his face and head. He at once gallantly swam to the stern of the boat, and was most assiduous in his exertions to save the ladies.

Phillip Hacker, pilot of the Gen. Lafayette, who was on the boat, swam ashore with Capt. Bentley's trunk. Capt. Bentley was slightly wounded.

A Mr. Thornly, of Miss., was very dangerously wounded, and a negro woman of his, who was in irons, was drowned. The body of a man, supposed to be Mr. Hutchinson, was found at the wreck.

The robberies that were committed were made by four Irish deck passengers who got on the boat at Evansville from the steamer Shamrock. They rifled the trunks of several lady passengers, as well as of others, and cut out the pockets of the dead, besides stealing the coats and other clothing of persons who swam ashore. The villains were caught, tied up to trees, stripped and whipped, or rather lynched severely. Two of them in particular were very roughly handled, but from all accounts did not get half enough.

The explosion was undoubtedly the result of gross carelessness on the part of the engineer. The boilers evidently had no water in them, and the supply pipe must have been choked while on the bar, and the moment the boat went into deep water and her pump had free communication with the boilers, the sudden current of cold water, in boilers nearly to a white heat, caused the explosion and the misery which followed. That there was no water in the boilers is evident from the fact that of the large number who were blown overboard, or afterwards rescued from the wreck, not one was found to be badly scalded.

The harbor boiler alone is believed to have first exploded, and the severest injury done to the boat previous to burning, was found to be on that side. The entire social hall, including bar-room, clerk's office, staterooms, and everything over the boiler, was blown to atoms, and in an instant after the first flash of steam was seen, the whole forward part of the boat, including several staterooms in the cabin, were either thrown down upon the boilers or driven to fragments in the air. The boat immediately took fire, and in less than three hours was burnt to the waters edge, together with the entire cargo, books and papers, and a large amount of baggage, &c.

Capt. Bentley, of the steamer Gen. Lafayette, with others, rescued the iron chest, which was opened, and found to contain everything there deposited uninjured. Capt. B. had \$2000 in the chest. Judge Paschall, of Ark., had a purse containing four or five hundred dollars in gold, which was returned to him. Others had smaller sums; and the boat's money and valuable papers were also safe, and not materially injured.

Lou. Cour.

Can it be True?
The editor of the Evansville Journal in giving an account of the explosion of the Kate Fleming, says: "The horrible accident occurred through the gross negligence of the First Engineer, who was playing with a trumpet, and allowed the boilers to get red hot, and in this state water was pumped into them. The two pilots were in the pilot house at the time, but escaped serious injury."

The editor of the Owensboro American, on authority of Mr. John B. Adams, of that place, who was a passenger on the Kate Fleming, says: "The engineer, as soon as he could, reached the shore and took to his heels, and it was well perhaps that he did so, as he would have been hung had the enraged passengers caught him."

It is said that as the trunks and boxes were taken on shore, a band of outwitted Irish would seize them

and proceed to break open and divide the property. The trunk of a lady was broken into. The thieves were caught and severely chastised. It was only the influence of the aged and more discreet passengers that prevented the incensed company from hanging these outlaws. Preparations were made for the purpose, but the punishment was commuted to lashes on the bare back.

The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the engineer; and it seems that he was conscious of his guilt, and hid himself in the woods."

MINERALS IN ARKANSAS.—Large bodies of lands are being located in Independence county, Arkansas, supposed to contain extensive deposits of lead ore. The discoveries of mineral already made are attracting the attention of capitalists, both at home and abroad. Large lumps of ore have been picked up on the surface of the ground, and open pockets found in ravines and the beds of small streams.

TOBACCO CROP.—The recent frosts have damaged the tobacco crops in this section to an incalculable extent. Some planters have lost their entire crop, while many have lost one-half, two-thirds and so on, but few indeed there are who have been fortunate enough (so far as we can learn,) to save their entire crop.

We think that we are safe in stating that at least one-half of the whole crop in this section has been totally ruined by the frost. Hard times therefore, truly awaits the unfortunate, while the more fortunate have cheering prospects before them. *sic transit gloria mundi.*

Glasgow Revelle, 12th.

AFRICAN NEWS.—A letter from Sierra Leone, Africa, received by a commercial house in New York, brings information that the King of Dahomy had ordered the missionaries and re-captured slaves, at Underdown, to leave the country before the 1st of October. If they do not, he says he will behead them all, beginning with the missionaries. Commander Forbes, of the British brigantine-of-war, Bonetta, had an interview with the King, the result of which was the immediate departure of the vessel for England.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR TRADE.—The St. Louis Intelligencer states that the total receipts of Flour and Wheat at that port, for September, were of flour 36,976 bbls; of wheat, 119,663 sacks, 1,364 bbls, or 242,418 bushels. Of the wheat 10,948 sacks were received from the Missouri river, 41,373 from the upper Mississippi, 67,312 from the Illinois.

The receipts of Flour in September, 1849, were 36,676 bbls, of wheat 305,475 bushels, showing a falling off the month just ended, when compared with the same month last year, of—flour 17,141 bbls, of wheat 63,057 bushels.

Three Men Shot.—Basil Harrison, a widower of about fifty years of age living with his son-in-law, Wm. Harman, in Jasper county, went out on the 2d. inst., to watch a deer path, and set down behind a log for that purpose. On the same evening Harman took his gun to hunt turkeys, not knowing the whereabouts of the old man, and passing the spot where he was concealed, and seeing his head move above the log, mistook it for a turkey, and fired, the ball entering the right eye and penetrating the brain, causing instant death.

We have also been informed that another man was shot, in Jasper county, a few days since whilst hunting deer.

And that still another man was shot and killed, whilst hunting turkeys in Clay county. We think the constant recurrence of those fatal mistakes should teach our hunters more caution.—*Olney (Ill.) Rep.*

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—In the township of Hartland, Huron county, the dysentery is raging with great malignity. In one school district, occupying a sand ridge littered to esteemed the healthiest part of the township, there have been 26 deaths within a few weeks—one out of every six of the population.—Hardy's family has escaped, and in many there have been three or four deaths. The duration of the sickness is usually five or six days, but medical skill seems entirely unavailable. A physician of the neighborhood informs us that the disease appears to be contagious. It prevails in the sandstone region near the Vermilion river, quite generally, but with varying severity. Lorain county was similarly affected last year, but during the present season the localities hitherto scourged are exempt, while in those which escaped a year since, it now prevails.

Sandusky Mirror.